

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 15, 17, 18-19, 21-25, 27-30, 32, 35 and 39-46 remain in this application. Claim 47 has been cancelled.

Paragraph [0011] of the specification has been amended to more clearly differentiate between professional monitoring services having a professional and business relationship with the premise and remote users having a personal relationship with the premise. This distinction has already been made in the original application, as indicated by original paragraph [0011] as well as elsewhere in the application, and it is submitted that no new subject matter has been added.

The applicant first discusses the differences between the present invention and the Lifestyle Multimedia Security System disclosed in United States Patent No. 6,658,091, issued December 2, 2003 to Naidoo et al., hereinafter Naidoo.

Naidoo discloses a security system for remote monitoring of a premise. The security system allows remote users (152), including guest users, to engage in lifestyle monitoring functions at the premise, e.g. see column 9, line 41 to column 10, line 50 of Naidoo. The remote users (152) include a General Administrator, which is typically the owner of the premise. The remote users (152) do not include professional central monitoring station service personnel, indicated as the monitoring clients (133) in column 16, lines 13-17 of Naidoo:

“Monitoring client 133 resides in central monitoring station 136 and is operable to display video and images transmitted from security gateway 115 in real-time, as well as provide two-way communication between monitoring client 133 and security gateway 115.”

Upon detection of an alarm event the monitoring clients (133) are notified of the alarm event, as indicated in column 12, lines 6-17:

“Any alarm notification and audiovisual information sent by security gateway 115 is transmitted to the security system server 131 at the data center 132. The security system server 131 logs the alarm notification and retrieves information about the customer, which may include, without limitation, any prior alarm notifications or events. The security system server 131 also transmits the alarm notification and audiovisual information, along with any additional information, to one or more monitoring clients 133, where such information and video may be displayed for a monitoring operator to determine if an alarm condition exists.”

Furthermore, upon detection of an alarm event in the security system of Naidoo, any lifestyle monitoring functions currently being performed by remote users (152) are interrupted and the professional central monitoring station service personnel are contacted, as indicated in column 10, lines 58 to lines 62:

“Access by web based client 155 to security gateway 115 may be pre-empted whenever an alarm condition occurs so that monitoring personnel have full control over cameras 112 and audio stations 107 to respond to the alarm condition.”

No where does Naidoo disclose that the remote users (152) are contacted directly and immediately, i.e. contacted first, of the alarm event. This is conventional practice in the security alarm monitoring industry. It is a requirement by insurance companies providing premise insurance for a premise that the premise be monitored by a professional monitoring service so that there is a guarantee that someone is notified during an alarm event. This requirement is to obtain the conventional discount on premise insurance for having a

monitored alarm system installed.

The present invention by way of contrast provides a novel security monitoring and alarm system for a premise wherein a remote user having a personal relationship with the premise, for example the owner or an occupant of the premise, is notified first of the alarm event.

The security monitoring and alarm system of the present invention has the advantage of placing multiple calls simultaneously, i.e. in parallel, to respective remote users.

The security monitoring and alarm system of the present invention has the further advantage of knowing a priori of an alarm event how to contact the remote user.

These features of the present invention eliminate the need for expensive monthly monitoring station service fees. However, the present security monitoring and alarm system can inter-operate with monitoring services for added protection.

The advantages of the present invention are provided by the novel incorporation of Voice/Video over Internet Protocol into the security monitoring and alarm system which is configured to notify a remote user having a personal relationship with the premise upon detection of an alarm event, and not a professional central monitoring service.

The Applicant now discusses the objections.

The Examiner has rejected claims 15, 17-19, 21-22, 24-25, 28-29, 39-40, 42, 44 and 46 under 35. U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 6,658,091, issued December 2, 2003 to Naidoo et al., hereinafter Naidoo.

The Applicant has accordingly amended claims 15, 39, 42, 44 and 46.

Claim 15 has been amended to include the limitation of

“...the system control module being configured to establish VoIP calls with a remote user having a personal relationship with the premise... the remote device being operated by the remote user having the personal relationship with the premise...”

A number of other clerical amendments were made to claim 15.

Claims 39, 42, 44 and 46 were amended to include the limitation of:

“...the remote device being operated by a remote user having a personal relationship with the premise...”

As discussed previously, Naidoo discloses a Lifestyle Multimedia Security System that notifies a professional monitoring service first of an alarm event. No where does Naidoo disclose that the remote users (152) are contacted first of the alarm event.

It is now submitted that claims 15, 39, 42, 44 and 46 are patentably distinguishable over Naidoo and are therefore allowable.

Claims 17-19, 21-22, 24-25 and 28-29 depend from claim 15, and it is therefore submitted that they too are patentably distinguishable over Naidoo and therefore allowable.

The Examiner has rejected claim 47 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 6,553,100, issued April 22, 2003 to Chen et al., hereinafter Chen.

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The Applicant has cancelled claim 47 without prejudice from the application.

The Examiner has rejected claims 23, 27, 30, 32, 35, 41, 43 and 45 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 23, 27, 30, 32 and 35 depend from claim 15. It is submitted that claims 23, 27, 30, 32 and 35 are now patentably distinguishable and therefore allowable due to the amendments and remarks presented above concerning claim 15.

Claim 41 depends from claim 15. It is submitted that claim 41 is now patentably distinguishable and is therefore allowable.

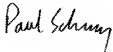
Claim 43 depends from claim 42. It is submitted that claim 43 is now patentably distinguishable and is therefore allowable.

Claim 45 depends from claim 44. It is submitted that claim 45 is now patentably distinguishable and is therefore allowable.

It is now believed that all the objections have been overcome and the application is now in order for allowance.

It is requested that the Examiner contact the undersigned in the event of further objections.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul Schranz".

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